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May 4, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY

WIN-THE-WAR WOMEN

The Nurse

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman's suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Florence E. Bate is the business manager.

Where Is Your State?

ALL the poetry we ever knew about swans and swan-songs was written in an enemy-alien tongue and is therefore banned by the censor. Despite the poets, we have always been sceptical of the beauty of the mythical swan-song but never of its wealth of plaintive emotional appeal. Of this latter element you should find an abundance in the swan-song we are about to perpetrate. For this is positively our last appearance as campaign manager for the *Woman Citizen's* subscription drive and next week will see the work in the capable hands of Rose Lawless Geyer. This then is our song.

Years ago Susan B. Anthony said: "Woman must take to her soul a purpose and then make circumstances conform to this purpose, instead of forever singing the refrain, 'if and if and if.'" It is especially easy just at this time to drop into that refrain. We could do so much more for the *Woman Citizen*, you say, *if* it were not for the war and *if* we had not done so much for the Third Liberty Loan, and *if* the great Red Cross Drive were not just starting. But we say to you that not only has the war brought the need for thrift and economy home to the people of America with a tremendous force, but the Liberty Loans and the Red Cross drives, the appeals for Polish and Serbian and Belgian relief, have developed in these same Americans a habit of unlimited generosity.

Presently the Red Cross drive will be on, and with it a drive for subscriptions to the Red Cross magazine. Hundreds of thousands, indeed we hope millions of new readers will be the result. And what of the *Woman Citizen?* Is there no room for it also? Must one good cause suffer that another may succeed? Or have not American women already proved that no good cause need suffer while they possess the strength and determination to make it succeed?

Speaking of the Indianapolis meeting of the National Executive Council the *Woman Citizen's* editor recently wrote: "In all their counseling the war stood out foremost. It filled their minds. It thrilled their hearts. It informed all discussion. You could not listen to them without realizing the coherency of their purpose and intention. *And never for a moment did they visualize suffrage work as anything but war work!*"

This is our parting appeal. Work for the *Woman Citizen* is concentrated suffrage work, and suffrage work is war work. Emphasize this point in conducting your campaign for new subscribers and you will find it unnecessary to drop into the refrain of "if and if and if."

Katharine Gay,
National Circulation Chairman.

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2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
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Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

April 20th	*April 27th*
1. Georgia	1. Georgia
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. New Jersey	3. Indiana
4. Minnesota	4. New Jersey
5. Iowa	5. Minnesota
6. Indiana	6. Iowa
7. Michigan	7. Michigan
8. Ohio	8. Ohio
9. New York	9. New York
10. Alabama	10. Alabama
11. New Hampshire	11. Wisconsin, New Hampshire
12. Wisconsin	12. Massachusetts
13. Massachusetts	13. Virginia
14. Virginia	14. Maine
15. Maine	15. Louisiana
16. Louisiana	16. Pennsylvania
17. Pennsylvania	17. Maryland
18. Maryland	18. Texas, Connecticut
19. Texas, Connecticut	19. Kentucky
20. Kentucky	20. Rhode Island, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Dakota
21. Rhode Island, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Dakota	21. Nebraska
22. Nebraska	22. Washington
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

May 4, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Two Letters and Sundry Senators

SOMBRE as is the spirit of the times, we present below a letter from a prominent opponent of woman suffrage, confident that to read it will be to add a little to the gaiety of nations. The naiveté of the assurance that a public statement from an anti-suffrage source could have any possible effect upon the suffragists' program will go rippling down the aisles of time to the tune of motherly laughter. The letter follows:

Washington, D. C., April 16th, 1918.

My dear Senator ————:

You probably have noticed, in the same issue of the Evening *Star* which carried the announcement of the death of Senator Stone, and in the same column with an account of the death of other Senators, there was an article entitled "Suffrage Resolution to be Pushed in Senate—Deaths of Two Senators Give Majority to Backers of Anthony Amendment." The article says:

"It probably will be impossible for their successors to be appointed and take their seats for several days. In the meantime the women suffragists may take advantage of the situation."

During my life time I have seen a good deal and heard more of politics. I have known cases of party retaliation, withdrawal of patronage, the passage of legislation by the victorious party to which the defeated party was opposed, but so far as my experience goes, it has been left to a political organization of women to advertise that they would "take advantage" of the deaths of several Senators to "push" their resolution while it is "impossible for their successors to be appointed and take their seats." This article must have been prepared by the suffrage publicity bureau as soon as it learned of Senator Stone's death, as the Evening *Star* goes to press at 12.30 P. M.

But it was not enough for them to exhibit their shameless desire to "take advantage" of the death of two Senators. They actually framed a "fake" story as well by including Senator Stone as "reckoned among the opponents of the amendment." Senator Stone had repeatedly declared to us, and presumably to them, that he would vote FOR the amendment.

The actual situation is this:

There are, since the death of Senator Broussard, 33 Senators who are either definitely pledged or who have publicly indicated that they will vote against the suffrage amendment. We have had the pledges of a number of these Senators for some time. We have kept them in confidence to save them annoyance from the suffragists. This poll does not include the men who are regarded as "doubtful," who may vote either way.

Consequently, unless the suffragists can persuade or stampede some of the anti-amendment Senators to *desert* their principles and convictions, the measure cannot be carried. This is the object of their present campaign.

By every means in their power they have tried to indicate that they *already* have enough votes to carry the measure. This is designed to "frighten" some of the anti-amendment Senators into surrendering. It has been practiced now for eight weeks, during which the suffragists have repeatedly stated that they "have enough votes," but at the same time they have not allowed the measure to come up.

Another "frightfulness" method by which suffragists are trying to make them desert their principles is by circulating the story that "at the proper time the President will put the screws on several Democratic Senators." We use their exact words.

Therefore, we are asking our friends who are not pledged, now that the margin is getting close, to put themselves on record against the amendment, knowing that if there is *no desertion* we we *cannot lose*.

Will you not allow us to include you, Senator ————, among those definitely pledged against this amendment? Your statement, like the others we have hitherto received, will be kept in strict confidence. A few more positive pledges would make it possible for me, without announcing any names, to make a public statement showing that the suffrage amendment cannot pass the present Senate. This will have the effect of largely freeing the Senate from the deluge of delegations, letters, telegrams, and appeals they are receiving. It will stop much of the recent annoyance and lobbying. Moreover, it will relieve the women on both sides from the *present suspense*, allowing them to concentrate more fully on patriotic service so much needed by our country at this time.

May I ask, therefore, that you will give us your final assurance at your earliest convenience? I can pledge you in turn that it will be kept in confidence.

Thanking you, I am, sincerely yours,

(Signed) ALICE A. WADSWORTH,

(President National Assn. Opposed to Woman Suffrage).

Having received that letter, the Senators received another, which likewise follows:

New York, April 29th, 1918.

My dear Senator ————:

I do not wish to impugn the truthfulness of Mrs. Wadsworth

in the astonishing letter sent you recently. She doubtless has stated what she believed to be true. She has been misinformed, and I beg to assure you that every statement concerning suffragists therein is absolutely false.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has given to the press no such statement as she credits us with having done, nor have we used such words, even in our private conversation, as "the President would put the screws on the Democrats at the right time." Our respect for the dignity of the President and the intelligence of Senators would preclude such banal thought or expression. More, we have always been proud to count Senator Stone on our side.

Since Mrs. Wadsworth compels us to defend in this way the honor of the millions of women asking you to pass the suffrage amendment, I beg to call your attention to one point.

The German newspapers did not print the news in January that the British Parliament had enfranchised two millions of men and six millions of women. The reason is obvious. The menace of autocracy is democracy. Naturally, the Kaiser dreads an uprising in Germany, which will leave no place in its scheme for a King by Divine Right, far more than the world's armies and navies. Therefore, no encouragement to democratic German thinkers must be permitted to seep through the censor's hand.

If the Senate votes "yes" on the suffrage amendment, will German papers print the news? Probably not, and for the same reason that made them silent when Great Britain and Canada gave the vote to women. If the Senate votes "no," will they print the news? Yes, for the Kaiser fights to make the world safe for autocracy, and any refusal of the vote in the land which professes to fight for democracy will discourage democracy at home.

"Find out what your enemy doesn't want you to do and then do it" is a slogan credited to more than one military strategist. Suffragists desire no unfair advantage nor to win by crooked politics. They base their hopes for the passage of their amendment upon five things:

1. Woman suffrage is inevitable all the world around. Few deny it. Why should the United States delay?

2. What our Allies have done in war time our Republic can do.

"A hundred per cent. American" Republic will not deny its women the political liberty that monarchies have extended.

4. All political parties have endorsed the suffrage amendment either in platform or by action of their national committees.

5. The government which expects the women of the country to give their all to win a war for democracy abroad will not repay them by denial of the vote, the symbol of democracy, at home. This is not a quarrel between women; it is a struggle for fundamental human freedom, and until the amendment is passed the suffrage campaign must and will go on.

When the Senate has passed the amendment every believer in representative government will rejoice, and American women, honored at home, will fight for world liberty with a fervor they otherwise can never feel. Yours truly,

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,

(President National American Woman Suffrage Association).

DEMOCRATS of New York state, according to press reports, are seriously considering nominating a woman for the office of Secretary of State. Politicians are showing keen interest in the possibility, and Republicans are wondering just how to meet such a contingency, should it arise.

On Guard at Washington

SUFFRAGISTS all over the country grow mortally weary of the delay incident to the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Senate. But suffragists over the country have, after all, the easy part of this waiting at the gates. It is upon the members of the Congressional Committee, the little band that keeps daily watch and ward at Washington, that the hard part devolves. And it is upon the two women, Maud Wood Park and Helen H. Gardener, who head the committee, that the hardest part of all devolves.

Suffragists all over the country go to conventions, foregather in this stimulating group and in that, inspire and are inspired. Not so lively a fate for the Washington leaders. The diplomatic corps which they head is in the most crucial position in the suffrage struggle. Argus had no eyes at all compared with the eyes needed to look after a legislative suffrage situation on the federal scale. The strain is incessant. The complications are endless. The diplomatic suffrage corps can never go anywhere, never relax its vigilance, never have any fun. What it has to do is stay on guard day in and day out.

The absence of Mrs. Park and Mrs. Gardener at the Indianapolis convention left a great hole in the meeting, a hole filled with resolutions of appreciation of their devotion to duty and expressions of warm confidence in their telling leadership. Meantime both women were at their Washington posts, their sagacity, their indomitability, their unremitting attention making it possible for the others to be at Indianapolis, passing resolutions of affectionate gratitude to them.

Hens and the Civic Conscience

THE Joneses are keeping hens. A nunnery for chaste White Leghorns in a model apartment house, to which the hens mount by a stairway, has been erected in their garden. The nunnery stands midway between the sun-dial and the stone garden seat and east by south of the rhubarb plants. It has a sleeping porch and a canvas drop curtain, a southern exposure and a play ground.

Up to the time of the war the Joneses would have been just as likely to build a baby shelter on their front lawn as to have desecrated their conventional garden with fowls, white, black or mottled. And the ordinances of the town would have discouraged them if they had tried; their city having decreed that a hen's place is on the farm, not in the middle of a suburban block. But nothing shows the changed status of the country's soul as does neighborhood reaction to the Jones's hens. Not once have the neighbors protested the raucous morning greeting of hens demanding breakfast, nor the boastful publicity given their egg-laying achievements. And yet a year ago the people on the Jones's block were of the sort to whom a hen would have been persona non grata, as non grata as a pig or a stable or a rubbish heap.

The other day a gentleman, a leading light in the medical profession, who lives on the hennery block, was seen to rush around

the corner of the street, dash through the Jones's Dutch door and burst in upon the astonished Jones housewife. He zipped through the kitchen, leaving the cook breathlessly going around in circles of amazement in his wake. From there he flew down the kitchen steps and out to the hen house, where he explained to the cook and the pursuing housewife that, having seen a black dog in the hen yard and one only hen in evidence, he had imagined the rest slaughtered. For himself, he had no intention of sitting calmly by and watching patriotic war hens fall a victim to canine frightfulness. As a matter of fact, all the hens were upstairs in their model tenement looking down with unconcern upon the swiftly routed dog. A fact which does not in the least minimize the social value of the doctor's act nor change the fact that a new civic soul has come to the city block. Before the war it had no civic soul. The doctor was deeply interested in collecting Aztec pottery and the Joneses ate, drank and had their being in pentatonic scales and the excursive musical theories of Busoni. And each one was highly bored with the useless remoteness of the other's cultural fad.

It is of some importance that, in common with all their neighbors, they have grown tolerant of each other's point of view. But it is of more interest still to note that they have all become alert to the fundamental elementary needs of life and that they have replaced individual pursuits with communal activities.

Food has ceased to be a personal concern. It has become a national concern, a world concern. A hen is no doubt a dull and plebeian creature. But even a hen can be a symbol of the new internationalism, which seeks to feed and preserve rather than exploit and destroy. Hens and war-bread recipes and knitting needles and Liberty motors are the present expressions of civics and sociology. And that is why the woman citizen, no more than the rest of the world, can ignore them.

What They Meant

SOME question having arisen as to the full purport of the language of the endorsement of woman suffrage by the state Republican Convention of North Carolina, Miss Clara B. Byrd, of the State Suffrage Association, wrote to Judge Wm. P. Bynum, chairman of the Platform Committee, to inquire particularly whether the convention by such endorsement meant to express its approval of woman suffrage by federal amendment, by state methods, or whether it was a general endorsement of the principle of woman suffrage by whatever method.

"As Chairman of the Committee on Platform Resolutions," answers Judge Bynum, "I presented to the committee the resolution substantially as it was adopted by the convention, and the committee unanimously approved it. The purpose of the committee and of the convention was to express its endorsement of woman suffrage by whatever method it could be most readily secured. If by federal amendment, we approve that; if it cannot be secured that way, then we are in favor of the state extending the right. In other words, we favor the extension to women of the right of suffrage by whatever legal and constitutional method it may be obtained."

Judge Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, a Democrat and a suffragist of national fame, prophesies that the endorsement of suffrage by the Greensboro Convention will have a very great effect in North Carolina.

"While our Democratic Convention here did not endorse suffrage, I am satisfied that the sentiment of the majority of the Convention was that it was a mistake not to do so. The discussion was of decided advantage to suffrage, for it identified many public men of influence as being committed to the proposition, and many members who had never before heard the matter clearly presented will carry the argument in its favor home with them. You are indeed to be congratulated at the great progress made in North Carolina in the last ten days for suffrage."

You and the Primaries

THE importance of getting women enrolled in the primaries in New York is breaking on politicians with a light so keen that it rather dazzles the woman on whom the light is turned. Republicans and Democrats alike are becoming urgent in their efforts to get New York women to make their party alignments, and to come early and avoid the rush, on enrollment days. No sort of stimulating device seems likely to be spared by the individual politician in his ambition to convince woman that she can save her country only by enrolling with his party. From different parts of the state come rumors that the name of this or that unlikely and undesirable candidate, national, state or local, is being trotted out, with the accompanying solemn injunction to the women that they must enroll in the party under whose banner this candidate may take his stand, in order to insure that his opponent may get the nomination in the primaries, so that the undesirable one may not come up as a candidate at the election.

But that is not going to work, even if it be attempted.

Suffragists are busy in New York, too. And offsetting any undue sporadic political pressure of this nature, if such there be, there comes from the state and city organizations not only the steady urge that women keep their heads and follow their consciences in this matter of enrollment, but, as well, an enlightening fund of information, analysis, and discussion, by means of which it is insured that the pros and cons of all appeals from political parties will be weighed on their merits.

Explained

"THE reorganized New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, under the leadership of Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, wife of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, proposes to launch a campaign this fall for the repeal of the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the state. This early and eager action backed by the Standpat faction of the Republican Party, is a plain indication that the political elements of standpatism, privilege and graft in this state see the end of their reign of power if the woman vote is to become a fixture of our elections."—Saratoga *Sun*.

Suffrage for Hawaii

(Special correspondence from Washington.)

THE hearing on April 29th before the House Committee on Woman Suffrage, on House Bill 4665, granting to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii the power to enfranchise the women of Hawaii, which was in charge of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was so successful that the eight members of the Committee present voted favorably on the bill in record time.

The bill, which has already passed the Senate, vests in the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii the power to provide that in all elections, authorized to be held by the organic act of the Territory of Hawaii, female citizens possessing the same qualifications as male citizens shall be entitled to vote. The bill further provides that the Legislature be vested with the power to submit to the voters of the Territory of Hawaii the question whether or not the female citizens of the Territory shall be empowered to vote.

Since the Legislature of Hawaii has twice memorialized Congress to pass the bill vesting the Legislature with the power to enfranchise Hawaiian women, it is not probable that the question will again go to the people, who are anxious to have the bill pass Congress without further delay in order that the Legislature of Hawaii, which convenes in 1919, may act upon it.

SPEAKING for the bill, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, who never fails to score for suffrage, called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the provisions of the bill were in line with those rights already possessed by state Legislatures. The right of states to pass upon the qualification of their own electors was endorsed by the two big political parties at their last national conventions and embodied in the suffrage planks in both platforms. The Hawaiian Legislature was asking only for powers similar to those granted our state Legislatures. The point left no room for argument—even from such a confirmed anti as Representative Meeker of Missouri, who recommended that the bill be reported favorably.

Dr. Shaw gave an inspiring history of the achievements of the Hawaiian women in war work, telling how, when at their solicitation, they had been made a unit of the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense, they had immediately organized all their resources and were today one of the most effective units the Women's Committee had. Their *esprit de corps*, she said, was splendid.

MRS. BENJAMIN F. PITMAN contributed largely to the success of the hearing by giving valuable first hand information about Hawaiian women. When Mrs. Pitman was in Hawaii she had unusual opportunities for studying the Hawaiian women. Her husband is the son of Chieftess Kenole of Hilo, a woman who was of great influence among her people.

"Which apart from my deep interest in the enfranchisement of all women explains my interest in the Hawaiian suffrage bill," said Mrs. Pitman. "When my husband's mother died many years ago he left his island home as a child, to return after fifty years of absence to find that in the eyes of his mother's people he occupied, and always had, the same position. I refer to this only to show you how it happened that I, a stranger and an American, am in a position to feel the pulse of the Hawaiian people in regard to the enfranchisement of their women.

"IT was known in Hawaii that I was greatly interested in this subject and almost immediately upon my arrival I was asked to hold suffrage meetings. I soon learned that I was in a suffrage country; that the suffrage bill had been voted upon favorably by both the Democratic and Republican parties. It was my privilege to be present at the opening of the Legislature, and I was able to interview members of both Houses. Every man to whom I spoke, including the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, expressed themselves in favor of suffrage. Hawaii had passed an overwhelming vote for it and the Delegate had been commissioned to lay the bill before Congress. There it had stopped, as far as they knew. Everyone was awaiting the outcome, and as the months went by without hearing one way or the other, I promised the women of Hawaii to inquire into the matter. I reported to my chief, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with the result that the Senate has already passed the bill before the Committee. I promised to do all in my power to bring this matter before Congress, and I have traveled far to be present today in the hope that this message from the women of Hawaii may influence you to consider the matter favorably.

"IN the days of the monarchy Hawaiian women took great interest in politics and could be effectively active. The women are today, as heretofore, possessors of great wealth and hold a large share of the property. Their men fully appreciate the wisdom, public spirit and executive ability of their women, both of the native and missionary classes, but since the monarchy ceased to exist and Hawaii became a Territory of the United States, they have been obliged to take their place beside their American sisters of the unenfranchised states. The gallant men of Hawaii believe, with us, that the old cry of taxation without representation is tyranny, and have gone as far as they can to rectify the injustice. It now remains with you, Gentlemen of the Committee, to report favorably upon the bill which will give to the Legislature of Hawaii the power to include women in its electorate, and restore to them the rights of which they have been deprived."

Mrs. Cunningham, President of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, spoke briefly of the Texas victory and the impetus it had given Texas women in the fight for the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The bill, which paves the way for the enfranchisement of Hawaiian women, passed the Senate some time ago without debate. The Federal Amendment, which paves the way for the enfranchisement of all American women, still languishes in the Senate.

Connecticut's Deputation to Senator McLean

MAY DAY was a memorable day for suffragists of Connecticut, and also for Senator George P. McLean. On that day a deputation of forty-four representative women of the state went to Washington to advise Senator McLean of the suffrage sentiment existing in the communities which they represent and of the sentiment in favor of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment which exists among his constituents. Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, prominent in suffrage work in the state, headed the deputation.

The Connecticut deputation left the state on the Federal express on Tuesday evening, April 30, and returned on the evening of May first. Senator McLean received Miss Ruutz-Rees and the others of the deputation at 11 o'clock in his office and Miss Katherine Ludington, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, spoke on behalf of the members of the Association which she represents. After the interview the deputies went to the New Willard Hotel for a "Hoover" luncheon.

An invitation was sent to Senator Frank B. Brandegee to be present at the interview. In bringing this deputation to Senator McLean the women felt that just before the vote is taken in the Senate on the Federal Suffrage Amendment he should be made aware of the existing suffrage sentiment, if he is not already aware of it.

As a May basket the deputation carried to Senator McLean petitions of men and women of the state of Connecticut urging the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Senate of the United States.

Some of the Connecticut women who made up this memorable group were Miss Mary Bulkley of Hartford, Miss Mary Webster of Middletown, Mrs. Hiram Percy Maxim, Mrs. John T. Robinson, Mrs. William H. Deming of Hartford, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton of New York and Connecticut, Miss Daphne Selden of Deep River, Mrs. Willis Austin of Norwich, Mrs. Herbert Benvie, Mrs. John Beatty of Meriden, Mrs. C. B. Wood, Miss Mary Morgan of Simsbury, Mrs. Richard Howell, Miss Edith Hastings of Stratford, Mrs. Samuel C. Shaw of Bridgeport, Mrs. Harry Montague of Riverside, Mrs. Whitney Blake, Mrs. Henry Townshend of New Haven, Miss Elizabeth Hooker of New Haven, Miss Adelaide Deming of Litchfield, Mrs. Samuel Russell, Jr., of Middletown, and Mrs. Frances Upton Johnson.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut endorsed the Federal Suffrage Amendment, when in session at New Haven on April 23. By a vote of 15 to 11 the following action was taken:

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee of Connecticut does hereby endorse the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Federal Constitution, enfranchising women in the United States, and urges favorable action thereon by the United States Senate.

There are now 200 women in the rural mail service and the Postoffice Department is asking for more.

With the Women's Oversea Hospitals

All remittances intended for the Overseas Hospitals should be sent to the National American Woman Suffrage Assn., Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Treasurer, 171 Madison Ave., New York City

DR. SOPHIE NEVIN, of Brooklyn, Dentist, has just sailed to join Women's Oversea Hospitals

Mrs. Brown Goes to France

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN has gone to France in the interests of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. It will be recalled that it was decided at the Executive Council of the National, in Indianapolis, that Mrs. Brown would be the ideal person to go over and report to the association upon the present needs of the hospitals, these needs having increased greatly because of the German offensive. Since the doctors and nurses landed in France, early in March, the great German drive has taken place, and the "*dames Americaines*" have been even more needed than was expected. Letters from all the doctors in service in France express their gratification that they should have arrived at the moment of greatest need, and that they could divide their forces into two effective units to serve the two most obvious needs, care for the military wounded at the active front, and relief work among the refugees.

First Women to Serve in Military Hospitals

DR. GREGORY writes that the call from the French *Service de Santé* for instant service in an evacuation hospital was received on March 26. "This was, of course, due to the serious situation that has developed in the last few days. When the order came there was no question of our duty. The following left by camion this morning with a French officer: Drs. Finley, Sholly, Formad, Hunt, Povitsky, and the nurses, Misses Stevens, Rhodes, McKee, Wilber, Lanz, Hyde, Eastham and Brown. It seems to me personally that there has never been a time when our opportunity for doing real work was greater than at this minute."

"This is not only the most wonderful opportunity to serve our country," adds Dr. Finley, "but also the first chance of its kind to serve the cause of women in just this way.

"Way back last summer, when the French in Washington stipulated that, if need arose, we were to care for military wounded, it seemed as though that were an idle thought, and yet the first actual work of the Women's Oversea Hospitals has been with men fresh from the trenches.

"To me it seems a fine thing for women to work side by side with the military surgeons in a strictly military hospital, under the same conditions, exposed to the same risks and having the same criticism of our work, as have the men. The military discipline is good for us. I take kindly to it. My father was a soldier and I have always understood what it was like and its necessity.

"Our hospital is well back of the line though still one of the nearest to the front. At present it is far beyond reach of shelling and has never yet been bombed. But then it is very young still, only organized a week, when the ones further front were evacuated. The German planes fly right over us on their way to Paris and never drop a bomb. All night we hear the boom of the big guns and the sky to the north is constantly lighted by their discharge.

"I do not know what the military hospital would have done without us, for aside from our unit, there were four doctors, and six nurses, to receive 300 patients in twenty hours.

"TO begin—the medical commandant of the district told me at first quite plainly that the War Department took an especial interest in us but that they did not know of our work. We have not been given the actual surgery to do and this is, I consider—as do also Dr. Edward and Dr. Sholly and Dr. Formad—quite right. The surgeons have been doing military surgery for nearly five years, we are quite new to it and it will take some time for us to get the requisite experience. So we have been given other medical work than the operating with the understanding that if we remain with the military hospital that will come later. The work first given us was little more than nurses' work but soon they found we could do good work and have now formed an '*equipe*' of us which has entire charge of the patients up to their operations. The surgeon commanding the district is decided in his expression of the value of our work and has lately shown evidence of his good faith in saying we could be given more important work as they knew us better, by telling me he is going to give me at once charge of another department. When we first came and I learned that we could not operate at once I asked for the treatment of the cases of shock—this is a very important part of war surgery and one in which I feel I am competent to go ahead at once. I was told this was impossible and said no more about it. One week later, just as I was preparing to come to Paris to see about the other hospital, the *Medicin Chef* gave me an interview and said I was to have a ward turned over to me especially for the treatment of shock and to have all these patients. I think to have been given the only thing I have asked for after a week's proof of the kind of work we do is a very good augury for the future.

"Now as to our future with the military work. If we make good—and I see no reason why we should not—the history of the Scottish women may be repeated, with the difference, to my mind an advantage, that we are actually working side by side with the army surgeons in a strictly military hospital. At the Ministry of War today I was told we are the first women doctors to be attached to a military hospital. It seems to me that it will be a splendid thing for suffrage to have us there. It is not only the most wonderful opportunity to serve our country but also the first chance of its kind to serve the cause of women in just this way. We may yet solve the problem of how commissions may be given to women."

From an Evacuation Hospital

A LETTER just received at National American Woman Suffrage headquarters from Dr. Anna Sholly, one of the first women to work inside a strictly military hospital in France, shows some of the more intimate details of life in the midst of such tragic scenes as few American women have ever witnessed. The letter written to Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, chairman of the National's Executive Committee for the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., follows, in part:

"Since our last letter to you many things have happened. We are now an evacuation hospital and are up to our ears in work. The hospital was not prepared at first and for three nights we practically had no sleep. The wounded came in by hundreds.

"Some of the sights are pitiful beyond words. Mangled men come in with the trench mud on their boots, some of them never having been seen by a doctor. They have bandages which were put on by comrades and are fresh from the fight. Others have waited days with no attention. Until today ambulances have driven up in a constant line. Stretcher bearers carry wounded into the barracks and the chateau where their clothes are pulled off or cut off according to the gravity of their wounds. The smaller wounds are dressed and the men sent on the next day with wounds which in New York would necessitate bed. The more awful ones are kept here and operated on. After operation they are evacuated like the others at the first possible moment.

"THE place we are in is beautiful, a lovely old chateau with a beautiful park. The wild flowers are thick under the trees but we have had no time to enjoy it since the day we arrived. The landscape is exquisite and from the chateau we can see three villages with spires and red roofs. Spring is here. The rolling country is green, dotted with considerable woodland and the chateau park with its ancient statuary and lakes is charming. The thought of its being torn to bits by war is horrible.

"Avions are flying overhead constantly and at times an *alert* of a bomb-throwing boche plane tells us of extra danger. The boom of cannon is heard especially in the early morning and evening. We can even see the flash of the explosions. Vibrations at times can not be distinguished—planes, ambulances and guns.

(*Continued on page* 453)

The Red-White-an

By Bertram Ke

THE red, white and blue signs reads "American Red Cross, Children's Bureau; Service des Dons aux Cantines Scolaires." It is over a super bakery at 60 Avenue d'Orleans. It was put there by Ferdinand Brunot, Mayor of the Fourteenth Arrondissement, a fine old brown-bearded man, who is known also as a sculptor and a philologist and a student. "This is your soil. You are at home," Brunot said to a delegation of American Red Crossers. "I had that sign put up so people would know. Otherwise a baker making bread these days with flour as good as that might be arrested."

And on the opposite wall hangs another sign, in French, telling how the American Red Cross re-established the afternoon *gouter* which had been given up since before the war. (In fact, America is very much in evidence in the signs of Paris these days. In every bake shop is a sign which says that to economize bread is to save boats to bring American soldiers to France. Doesn't that put some extravagant Americans to shame?)

Mayor Brunot and the Red Cross doctors decided that the restoration of the *gouter* with the special extra-hygienic, properly proteided Red Cross bun would help.

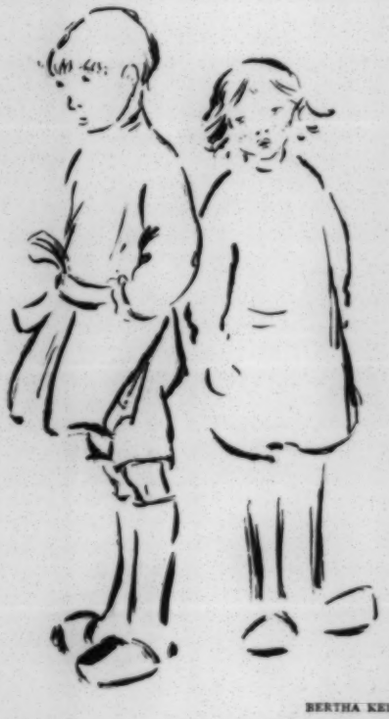
There are 2,100 poor children in that one ward who eat their noon lunches at the free municipal school canteens, because their mothers are at work in the munition factories or because they haven't any mothers to cook dinners for them or because perhaps their mothers haven't enough money to buy food for dinner. And the 2,100 children receive every day one large luscious nutritious Red Cross bun and a bar of Red Cross chocolate.

"The Arabs have a custom," Dr. J. H. Knox, one of the American doctors, told the children at a school visited by the delegation, "that if they have once broken bread with a man they are friends for life. Twenty-two million Americans break bread with you when you eat these Red Cross buns."

BERTHA KELLY

Standing hungrily before the door of the red, white and blue bakery

AT every school visited by the American delegation of the Red Cross there were speeches or songs or what the French call "compliments." A six-year-old stepped forward and courtesied and proceeded to tell the visitors in graceful language, as dignified as her grandmother's, that if Americans loved France they might be sure that France, too, loved America. At another school the domestic science class first sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" in French, and then served custard and cakes and lemonade, all made on strictly war rations. On the blackboards were elaborate calculations of calories and food prices which puzzled even the Red Cross doctors, but which the domestic science girls explained with a glibness worthy of a Simmons College graduate in Boston.



BERTHA KELLY

Two Paris children who have learned to sing all the words of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and all the low notes as well as all the high ones, out of love for those queer Americans who have come across the ocean to give buns and chocolate to the children of France.

FRANCE is fighting today not only in the trenches. Behind the lines, in every city and town in France another battle is being waged, the battle for the health of France's children. For on the children of today depends the France of tomorrow.

That is why the American Red Cross has established in the poor and residential districts of Paris, health centers combining both medical and social work, for the care of the babies and women of the neighborhoods. Since November 1, nine such centers have been put in operation —all of them in connection with existing French organizations. That was the only way to give immediate and intelligent aid to the French. French organizations for the care of the civilian population are not lacking, but for three years military charities have claimed first attention,

BERTHA KELLY

Looking not unlike a large Red Cross bun himself

and civilian charities have suffered. It has been the task of the Americans to help revive these struggling French organizations.

THE plan, as first conceived, was that the Children's Bureau would conduct children's clinics in dispensaries to be opened by the Rockefeller Foundation for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France. An experimental start was made in the nineteenth arrondissement, one of the most congested districts of slums and factories in Paris, made more crowded still by the addition since the war of six thousand refugees. Here a thorough study of health conditions has been made. It was soon found that one dispensary would be inadequate for the work of even this one arrondissement and early in February another health center was opened in the Rue St. Mingott. Two more are in process of establishment in the district.

Just around the corner from the Place de la Concorde—the most beautiful square in Paris, is one of the largest and most important of these health centers, centering about the refugee dispensary taken over by the Children's Bureau and the Rockefeller Foundation from the "Tuberculeux de la Guerre," of which Mrs. Edith Wharton was the Director. Its waiting rooms are full of interest; two days a week they are filled with swarthy-skinned refugees from Serbia, two other days with the forlorn, peaked children from Alsace and the north of France. Three hundred patients are taken care of weekly, including the medical work of the Society of Friends. Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Boston, gives this dispensary his care.

nd-Blue Bakery

Kelly

IN two munitions districts just outside Paris health centers have also been opened. Welfare work is already in operation at the factories in one of these districts, and here the Red Cross supplies a doctor for children's and women's clinics, and a nurse for home visiting. It is estimated that 300 families are thus reached. In the other and much larger districts the problem is more acute and less efficiently covered. Mlle. Bassot had conducted a settlement house for ten years and had worked on in her individualistic French way for the good of the neighborhood; but when war came the need was almost too great for her. The district population increased from seventy thousand to one hundred thousand; two hundred munition factories sprouted like mushrooms over night—but no new buildings were erected to house factory-workers. The congestion was bad and the spread of disease threatening. Mlle. Bassot appealed to the Red Cross for aid, especially in caring for the women and children. A health center was started under the direction of Dr. Bancroft early in December; the number of weekly clinics soon doubled; and the work is rapidly outgrowing its present small quarters.

Thus a very large area of Paris is covered and the work has only just begun. A doctor and nurses have been sent to the Grenelle Mission, in the Rue de l'Arve, and a nurse has gone to another, Kremlin-Bicetre.

THANKS to American Red Cross aid, a small general hospital has been reopened at Puteaux, a suburb of the capital, to which will be sent nose and throat cases from all the dispensaries of the Children's Bureau in and about Paris.

A health center in still another type of community, is that in the fifth arrondissement, one of the "tough" districts of Paris. The Rue Mouffetard, said to be toughest street in Paris, is the social meeting place of the quarter. This center has been opened in connection with the Oeuvre de Mlle. de Rose, a charity founded by Mlle. de Perignan, a grand-daughter of Lafayette. Mlle. de Rose has carried on the activities of Mlle. de Perignan since her death in 1906, and from one "Patronage" (similar to an American social center) for children and young girls, she has developed the work until it now includes a home for working girls, a model tenement house, a vacation house for working girls in the environs of Paris, and several agricultural schools for children in the country.

For all these activities she lacked a health center. The Children's Bureau has supplied it. A dispensary has been opened in charge of Dr. Blair, with clinics for children twice a week, and twice a week for mothers. On the fourth clinic day, when the work was but barely started, 26 children were treated.

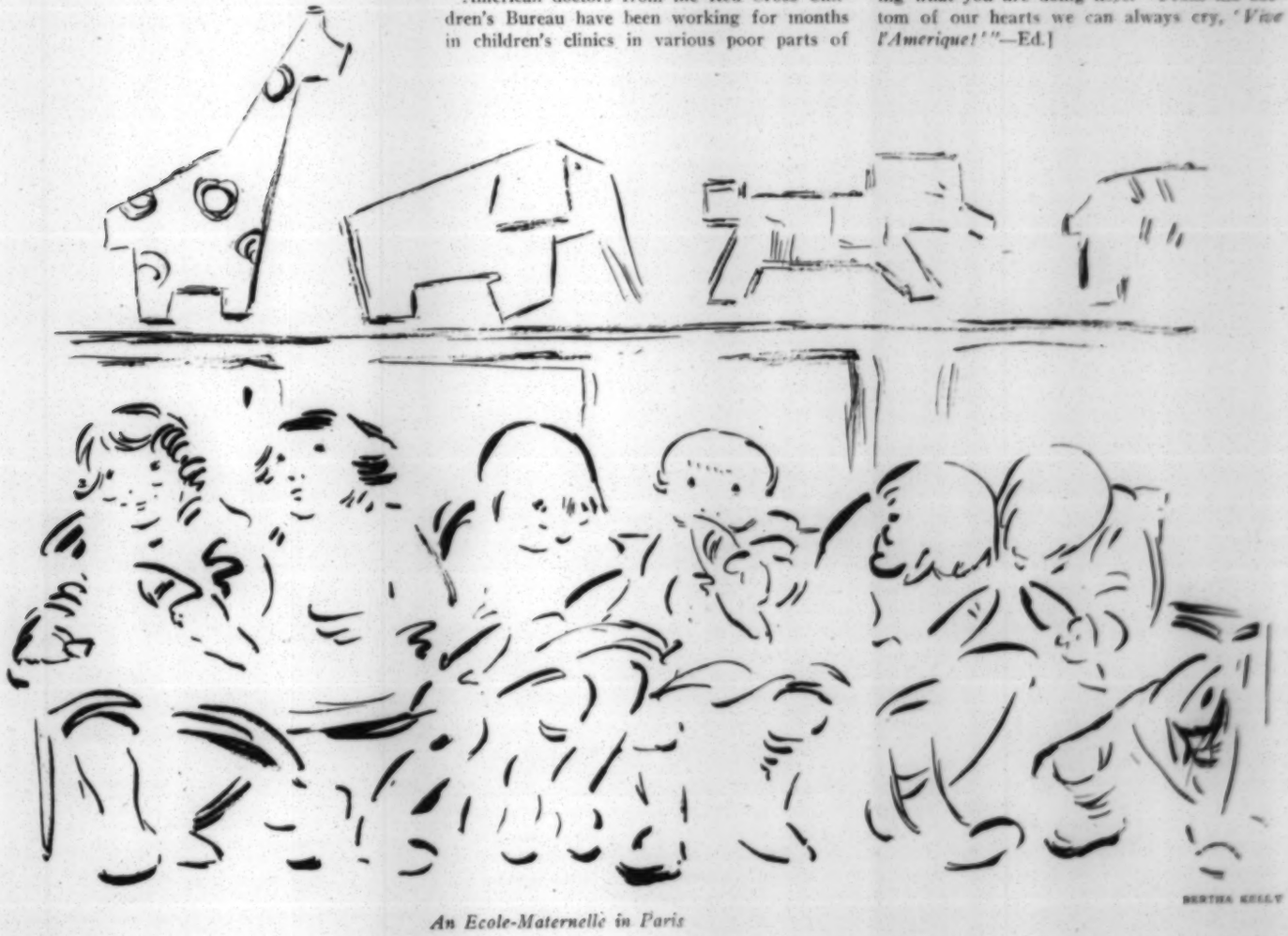
American doctors from the Red Cross Children's Bureau have been working for months in children's clinics in various poor parts of Paris. They find that the spindling little pale-faced children who come to see them are not so much in need of medicine and drugs as of more and better food. The clinics and dispensaries are useful enough, but food, food, food is the one great medical need.

LATE in January the Children's Bureau began providing supplementary food—flour, beans, condensed milk, ham, sugar, tinned beef, cheese bought in America, to the school canteens of the nineteenth arrondissement. This service will be extended to other poor districts of the city.

[On April 24 the children of Lyons, by a public demonstration, expressed their thanks to the children of America. The ceremony was held in an open park at the center of the city, Place Bellocour, and 3000 children filled a square formed by 6000 older inhabitants.

They gathered to welcome the American Red Cross delegation. Every boy carried an American flag and every girl the French tri-color. The same spirit of international accord was present as in Paris when Mayor Brunot thanked America and the Red Cross for the buns.

"These rolls," said he, "are a symbol of the love of America for France and the cause for which France fights. The remembrance of your generosity, at once a work of science and a work of love, will remain long in the hearts and minds of these children. For their families, I thank you. We know what you have done in Belgium and in our invaded departments. Our children will grow up remembering what you are doing here. From the bottom of our hearts we can always cry, *'Vive l'Amerique!'*"—Ed.]



BERTHA KELLY

An Ecole-Maternelle in Paris

The Common Cause of Freedom

BY ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

THE eyes of American women are still fixed on the battle line in Europe. In addition to the reasons that all democratic nations have in common for desiring the defeat of German militarism, the suffragists have another reason, all their own. The triumph of Germany would be the triumph of a government particularly hostile to woman suffrage. It would mean the extension of a contemptuous spirit toward women over all the countries that might come under German rule.

Discussing "German Women and the Vote," the *Christian Science Monitor* says:

"Woman's influence in the Fatherland has always been overshadowed by the dogmatic supremacy of the man in the social and political life. The Reichstag has flatly rejected woman suffrage, and the Prussian Lower House, faced with the Electoral Reform Bill, has shown even less understanding of, or interest in, the subject. Thus the question in Germany has been indefinitely shelved."

The *Monitor* asks the reason. The women have done as efficient war work in Germany as anywhere else. They made an earnest demand, in which women of all classes united, for the inclusion of women in the new franchise bill. As Frau Marie Stritt points out, they have lately presented their plea to all the German legislative bodies. Says the *Monitor*:

"The rejection of their demands for equal political rights with the men in commune, state, and empire is a tacit recognition of a new and uncertain element in the body politic of which the several governments are frankly afraid." It adds that the German suffragists "have not hesitated publicly to rejoice over the suffrage victories in the United States and Great Britain, and openly to declare war against militarism. 'When responsibility for the welfare of the people and humanity is in the hands of the mothers,' declares Frau Marie Stritt, 'there can never be a return of the horrors we have had to experience.' This hope and faith of the German women, expressed through the vote, may ultimately prove the very lever for which the world is waiting, and overthrow the Moloch of miltarism within the German Empire." We must all agree with the *Monitor* that in that case the granting of suffrage to German women would be a "blessing not only for Germany, but for all mankind."

In Armenia

AMONG the millions of women who have suffered indescribably by this war, the Armenian women have suffered most; and among the many proofs that the German government has given of its ruthless disregard for all ethical considerations, the most flagrant—more flagrant even than the invasion of Russia—has been the handing over of Russian Armenia to the tender mercies of the Turks. The atrocities in Turkish Armenia had left no possible doubt as to what would happen in Russian Armenia if those beautiful provinces, long freed from the nightmare of Turkish rule, were given over again to the unspeakable Turk. By this act the German government deliberately dooms hundreds of thousands of innocent men to slaughter, and hundreds of thousands of innocent women and children to outrage.

To complete the picture, it means outrage of Christian women by heathens, and of Caucasian women by Mongolians—an outrage upon a colossal scale unprecedented in human history, except during the recent events in Turkey. It is good news that the Armenian and Georgian troops in the Caucasus are resisting; and they deserve all possible support.

When the women of the future read history, they will find in this black page the choicest sample of the pass to which the world was brought by governments that denied to the mothers of the race all voice in public affairs.

The Zone System

THE New York Publishers' Association has added its protest to the many already called out by the new zone system of newspaper postage. Representative Blanton argues warmly in favor of the new system but he will hardly be able to convince either the publishers or the newspaper-reading public.

The editors of the country are as patriotic as any other class of citizens, but they know better than anyone else what the effect of this legislation upon the publishing business will be.

"The toad beneath the harrow knows
Exactly where each tooth-point goes."

For one rich and strong periodical that will merely have its profits cut, a hundred struggling ones will be wiped out of existence. Mr. Blanton says, "No publication worth while will discontinue." He may think that only the few highly prosperous publications are worth while; but the editors of the other periodicals can hardly be expected to share his opinion.

If the newspapers ought to pay postage in proportion to distance, so ought letters. The principle is the same. At present we pay no more to send a letter from Boston to San Francisco than from Boston to New York. The new law, it is said, increases newspaper postage from 500 to 900 per cent. It now costs three cents to send a letter from Massachusetts to California. If it cost twenty-seven cents, can anyone doubt that fewer letters to California would be written? And there is no reason to assume that all the letters omitted would be those that were not "worth while." They would be mainly the letters of the poor.

In addition to shutting most people up to the reading of local papers and thus narrowing their minds, the new legislation tends directly to prevent persons of moderate means from putting their ideas before the public. A reform paper that tries to expose profiteering for instance, is almost always poor; while the profiteer has the money to spread his propaganda broadcast. He can pay any amount of postage; the reformer cannot. Hence almost all the reform elements are up in arms against the new law.

Honoring the Fathers

PATRIOTIC Americans are proud of the way in which our Government was founded. We love to honor the fathers; and this is right. But it is not honoring your father to stand still in his tracks and refuse to advance in the direction in which he was leading.

Some ultra conservatives have objected to the passage of the nation-wide suffrage amendment, and will object to its ratification on the ground that it is tampering with the constitution drawn up by our fathers. This objection is clearly baseless, since we are seeking to amend the constitution in exactly the way that the fathers provided for its amendment.

It is no doubt true that most of the fathers would have been horrified at the idea of woman suffrage. But if we are to be worthy of our ancestors, we must do things that would have horrified them—just as they in their time did things that would have horrified their own ancestors.

"They were men of present valor, stalwart old iconoclasts,
Unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the past's;
But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free,—
Hoarding it in mouldy parchments, while our tender spirits flee
The rude grasp of that great Impulse which drove them across the sea.

Honoring the fathers should not be allowed to degenerate into ancestor worship. Ancestors are not to be used for a fetich, but for inspiration and emulation. Theodore Winthrop says in "Edwin Brothertoft":

"It is a mighty influence when the portrait of a noble forefather puts its eye on one who bears his name, and says, by the language of an unchanging look: 'I was a Radical in my day; be thou the same in thine! I turned my back upon the old tyrannies and heresies, and struck for the new liberties and beliefs; my liberty and belief are doubtless already tyranny and heresy to thine age; strike thou for the new! I worshipped the purest God of my generation,—it may be that a purer God is revealed to thine; worship Him with thy whole heart.'"

Lucy Stone once said, in regard to some new departure by her daughter, of which she did not approve: "I had to do so many things which distressed my own mother that I cannot blame you."

Those who have the good fortune to come of courageous and forward-looking ancestors are under special obligation to set their faces towards the future, not towards the past.

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THE CHARLTON COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York

A Liberty Sandwich

WHILE the girl cigar makers of Washington were making a drive for one kind of liberty, they were not omitting to appeal for another kind. They were walking the streets bearing sandwich boards one side of which called attention to their industrial demands at home and the other asked the public to support the cause of liberty abroad.

ABOUT 80 girl cigar makers from the largest factory in the District of Columbia, on strike for better wages, are picketing the factory and the retail store at its entrance, and selling thrift stamps as they picket. With the signs calling attention to their strike demands, the girls also wear the thrift stamp posters issued by the Unisted States Treasury. The pickets have the fullest police protection, and not a single unpleasant episode has occurred along the picket line.

That is the picturesque side of a struggle which may seem minor in these days, but the issue of it is of great significance to women workers in the District of Columbia, where the prevailing wages for women are notoriously low. Henry T. Offterdinger, a life-long resident of Washington, owns and operates the largest cigar factory in the city, a plant employing about 100 people. He does a large jobbing trade in this section of the country, and a considerable retail business besides. "Deerhead," "La Anita," "Meditation" and "Ofty" are among his best known cigars.

Some ten years ago or more, Mr. Offterdinger had a small union shop, but when the employees struck for better pay at that time, he was able to break the strike and, in a city where competition then was slight and labor unions weak, he succeeded in building up a new business on a non-union basis. Since that time, the strikers say, although his business has more than doubled and his cigars have gone up in price, he has increased the pay of his workers very little and some of them not at all.

When the present strike began during the latter part of March, the girls were unorganized. Members of the Women's Trade Union League in Washington, and Miss Mary Anderson, national organizer, who fortunately arrived at the moment, therefore offered assistance. Mr. Julian Pierce, newspaper correspondent, offered his office to the strikers for their meetings, and together with Mr. Charles Kruse, president of the International Welfare Association of Migratory Workers, put himself in communication, on the girls' behalf, with A. F. of L. headquarters. They also began to solicit strike funds. Through Miss Anderson, connection was made with Mr. Joseph Dehan, representative of the Cigar Makers' International Union and President Gompers of the A. F. of L., who took steps at once to organize and to secure proper affiliation for the plucky, but thus far isolated, group of strikers. The situation is now considered well in hand, although no settlement with the employer is yet in sight.

In fact, the prospects are for a fight to the finish. Mr. Offterdinger has refused to concede a single point. The Cigar Makers' International has therefore declared that the war is on and promises to back the girls to the limit. The gauntlet was thrown down at the close of an interview the other day between the manufacturer and a committee composed of Mr. Dehan, for the Cigar Makers' International, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and Miss Ethel M. Smith of the Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League. Mr. Offterdinger was asked to receive this committee *and* a committee of the strikers, but he refused to see the latter.

According to Mrs. Rebecca Perry, the girls' leader, strippers and banders in the Offterdinger factory earn $5, $6 and $7 per week. Girl packers are paid by the week, men by the piece, and their earnings amount to 80 cents per thousand for the girls and $1.25 for the men. On the best paid jobs, competent girl workers average $11 and $12 per week. The fastest girl roller in the shop was unable to make more than an average of $15. The stock has been so poor that even the best workers have made considerably less than their normal wages, and according to bunchbreakers' statements they are paid 2 cents *less* per hundred on bad stock than on stock of even run.

According to Dr. Dehan, the wages in the Offterdinger factory run about 50 per cent below the scale outside of Washington. During the interview between Mr. Offterdinger and the committee, however, Mr. Dehan, after securing the manufacturer's admission that the cost of living had risen enormously in the last ten years, asked him whether he would now pay his employees *the union scale of ten years ago.* "I will not answer that question," said Mr. Offterdinger, "*because you would use it against me.*"

ETHEL M. SMITH.

Women's Overseas Hospital

(Continued from page 449)

"WE are now what is called an *equipe*—a unit—and have charge of the reception, sorting out and preparation of the patients for operation. The first days we did everything—undressed patients, put them to bed, did necessary dressing for wounds, assisted at operations and etherized. Now Dr. Povitsky and nine of the unit are on separate *equipes* with French doctors as anesthetists. I am on two shifts of eight hours, 5 a. m.—12 m. and 8 p. m.—5 a. m.; Dr. Povitsky on 24 hours, off 24 hours. Dr. Edward and the Misses Brown, Eastham and Hyde receive, sort out and dress patients, send on smaller wounds to other hospitals. Dr. Finley and the Misses Lanz, McKee and Wilbur clean and prepare patients for operation.

"The men have patience and fortitude which is beyond belief and all the doctors call them 'mon petit.' '*On les aura*' seems to be a sort of watchword and we more than agree with them.

"The *medicin chef* today tells us he wants us permanently here. The '*dames Americaines*' are in great demand, everybody wants to assist. We are to stay here if we keep busy. All the hospitals to the north of us have been evacuated. If the front is pushed forward we go forward. The *medicin chef* promises us better and more interesting work as time goes on and we make good. When they heard that we were opening a hospital in the South, they went up in the air. They do not want us to leave. We are really having an exceptional opportunity, as we get the men straight from the front. We really have done a great service here—in the time of greatest need—the hospital was nothing the day before we came. We were the second *equipe* to arrive and we practically had nothing to work with, very few dressings and instruments, but it was wonderful how much we did with nothing. *Now* things are getting organized.

"We are fourteen to come here. Dr. Gregory did not come with us. She stayed to put through the other hospital for *repatrids* at Mont Macon, south of Bordeaux. We are to have barracks there. I forgot to tell you that we have barracks here for the patients. We sleep, at first, 14 in a room, now 7 in a room, at the chateau."

Heads Biggest Reportorial Staff in the World

THERE will be many landmarks in Washington after the war, but one little red brick house on Jackson Place will be among the most significant to women. On the door today is a plain neat sign:

"Clara S. Taylor
Division on
Woman's War Work"

A city editor with the biggest reportorial staff in the world—that is Mrs. Taylor's distinction. When, feeling the need of correlating the publicity on the war work of women, the Government turned to Mr. George Creel, Chairman of Committee on Public Information, to work out a publicity program whereby the Government could best bulletin the services of women during the war, Mr. Creel planned a woman's division with a woman at the head of it. There are men who believe that women are angels, and men who believe that women are devils, and a few men who believe that women are practical human beings, of which latter Mr. Creel is one.

Realizing that only a woman of wide experience and tried abilities could qualify for such a demandant job, he selected as director of the woman's division Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor, brilliant newspaper woman of New York and Denver, who, in her versatile career, had covered a range of news from social functions to murder trials.

Mrs. Taylor lost no time in demonstrating her fitness for the job. Her first idea was so big that while her chief was elated over it, he questioned her ability to put it into effect. It would require a large staff and a big fund, and all the space then available for the woman's division was occupied by Mrs. Taylor's desk.

"Do you think you can put it across?" he asked anxiously.

"I can try," said Mrs. Taylor.

WHEN one considers that Mrs. Taylor's big idea was no less than to keep the millions of women in the United states in close touch with each other through their war activities, it is not surprising that her chief gasped at her ambitions. Imagine the size of a staff which was to collate the war work of all the women of the country! But one satisfactory thing about Mrs. Taylor's ideas is the beautiful sequence in which they follow one another. Realizing the intense interest which women would feel for a department of their very own, she began a campaign for volunteer workers. Walking down the street with a friend, her attention was called to an alert young girl who, the friend said, wanted a job. Mrs. Taylor lost no time in connecting up with her. Telling her frankly that she could not offer her a salary at first, she began outlining her ambitions for the division on woman's war work. Mrs. Taylor's vivid personality goes far toward rousing enthusiasm in her hearers, and the young girl eagerly volunteered to work for a department essentially for women. She was the beginning of Mrs. Taylor's staff.

"And they have all been like that," said Mrs. Taylor. "The women will leave any department to come to work in their own division, for that is the way they feel about it. We are a democratic organization. We are a lot of women working to serve women and the response of the women has been splendid. The department has shot up like a mushroom. You see that little hall out there?" The pointing pencil indicated a little cranny about large enough for a good-sized desk. "Well, that was where my desk was when I first moved in. All the divisions were so crowded for space there wasn't enough room for any department. It didn't take us long to spill over that bit of room, and one day I maneuvered to have Mr. Creel come down stairs with me so that he couldn't avoid falling over the desks and the women. "My," he said, "you must have more room!" Then we got this front room and now we have spilled over into the next room and we are hoping to be permitted to spill over into the room beyond that—when we shall have this floor."

CLARA SEARS TAYLOR

MRS. TAYLOR has practically every woman in America on her staff of reporters. Individually, or through organizations of which they are members, the women of the country are daily sending her news of their war activities. The department is run like a newspaper office. The staff in Washington is made up of trained newspaper women. They are given their assignments each morning and must have their stories ready for the newspaper correspondents who call several times a day. One has the Navy Department as her "beat," another the War Department, another the Labor Department, and so on. Every Government activity in the national capital and every national woman's organization is covered by Mrs. Taylor's staff. Only news that concerns women is handled by the department. News agencies represented in Washington receive news and disseminate it among the newspapers of the country. In addition, special articles are written for Sunday newspapers, material is furnished magazines, women editors and syndicates. Brochures on women's war work are compiled. There is not a newspaper in the country which does not receive the service of the Woman's Division. Speakers make use of the department to glean material for lectures, proprietors of moving picture shows draw upon it for stories for films.

"It keeps the women in touch with the war and at the same time it keeps them informed of ways in which they may best serve the country at this time," said Mrs. Taylor. "You would be touched by some of the letters which come into this office, come in by the thousands. The women seem to feel that this being their department they can pour out their hearts to us, and we are brought into contact with many private tragedies which wring one's heart. Perhaps it is the personal touch which makes the women so eager to support the Division. In the office I literally have to drive the girls away from their desks in the evenings. Their help has been splendid."

At Suffrage House

WILL IRWIN, war correspondent, and one of the best known of the younger journalists, is to speak at the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, Wednesday evening, May 8th, at eight o'clock, for the benefit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, which is supported by the Association.

The patronesses are Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Louis B. Brandeis, Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip.

Mr. Irwin has been in Europe most of the time since the beginning of the war, and has had exceptional opportunities for gathering facts and gaining impressions, as he has been on the Belgian and Italian fronts and has spent much time in France and Switzerland. Several of Mr. Irwin's articles on the war have appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

War Work

MRS. MEDILL McCORMICK points out that "at present women are, naturally, allowing themselves to think chiefly of the work which has to do with the immediate necessities of war—with making surgical dressings, knitting, nursing and other like duties. We must not let these things blind us to the necessity of thinking in terms of the future—of the time when the actual hostilities shall have ceased and the work of reconstructing the civilization which has been so nearly demolished has come. It is the coming generation which must do this—the boys and girls of the present. For twenty-five years to come life must be lived at tension—humanity will be paying the price of this terrible conflict—life will not be normal. The women of the present must prepare the women of the future for the great burdens which will devolve upon them. We must train these girls to be more efficient, better poised and stronger than we have ever been. They will have the heaviest responsibility and the greatest opportunity that has ever come to any generation of women. Do not leave their training for this to chance—give them the best possible preparation for the work they must do. What 'war work' is more important than this?"

Have You Read "The Earthquake"?

THIS is the kind of book Mr. Arthur Train has just written, a book which will get on the end of everyone's tongue, just as "Have you read Mr. Britling?" became a form of salutation in England and America. There are critics who say of Mr. Train's book that it is the third, and not the least significant in the trilogy of war novels, the other two being, "Mr. Britling," and "The Tree of Heaven."

Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hoover, Mr. John Jay Chapman, and others, look upon it as a clarion call to the civilian population to sustain to the end the conflict now raging between the principles of autocracy and democracy.

"You are absolutely right," writes Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Train, "in what you say about our duty to put this war through to the end. You are exactly right in all that you say as to the mere materialism, partly sordid, partly pleasure-loving and frivolous, but wholly evil, into which four years ago we were tending to sink."

Has the war been a sort of regeneration to the people of America? This is one of the questions Mr. Train was called upon to answer by the *Woman Citizen's* interviewer. What the interviewer wanted to know was whether Mr. Train envisaged a nation whose interests in January, 1917, had been jazz bands, joy rides and esoteric discussions on the cosmic urge.

One remembers that May Sinclair paints something like this in "The Vortex," the middle section of her last war novel. But Mr. Train had not read "The Tree of Heaven" and therefore if he and Miss Sinclair have both seen in the immediate background of the war a sort of devil's dance, it must be due to the psychology of the situation.

In order to know the message of Mr. Train in "The Earthquake," it might be fair to glimpse the plot of this novel—not closely enough to spoil a good time reading it, but just enough to see where the author is driving.

THE story begins in the fall of 1917—late, one might say even for an American to begin to wake up to the tremendous upheaval in Europe. But Mr. Train's device for coming head-on to his problem without any lost motion is skillful. He doesn't begin with the grandparents and maiden aunts of his characters and let them meander into the war's mid-channel as May Sinclair does. The mechanism by which he leaps *in medias res* is—well, let that go; it isn't pertinent here, and Mr. Train has developed this mechanism as a part of his story. The main thing is that John Stanton, successful broker, gets back to New York city from an enforced saunter in foreign climes, just when the earth began to quake in America. He finds business toppling down, young men swept into the yawning jaws of war, and every single social relation in process of change. Coming back into the thick of it John Stanton sees it all more forcibly than if he had been here from the start. His partners have enlisted for service, his Harvard son is in camp, and as for the stock brokerage business—there is none.

The immediate readjustment of the Stantons, husband, wife and daughter, is therefore, financial. The selfish spendthrift luxury of 1916 is no more. Briskly and with the adaptability of American households, all the Stantons begin to cut down expenses. Their

MR. ARTHUR TRAIN, LAWYER, NOVELIST AND PATRIOT

world is that of the $40,000 or $50,000 a year people. None of the Stantons knows anything about the two- and four-thousand-dollar groups. They learn how to do things. John Stanton makes a furnace fire for the first time since he was a clerk—or whatever a stock broker is, before his income leaves the four figure class and climbs to the five. His wife markets, his daughter dusts the furniture. They all cease being trundled about like so much perishable freight in upholstered motor cars. They walk more. They eat less. They begin to be a part of the world in which they move. These are all little things, but they are cogs in a wheel and fit the Stantons into the great, throbbing machine of human endeavor.

THUS far Mr. Train's idea seems but a loosely hung skeleton, cleverly articulated but lifeless. But he has given his creation a spirit, real and flaming. One feels that something sacred and impassioned has beckoned the author on to venture heights and depths unknown to the writer of "The Goldfish."

He, himself, would be the first to say so. In fact, he did say so in his law office looking over New York harbor. One can imagine how the daily sight of that harbor with its symbol of Liberty has inflamed an imaginative writer. How the thought of a world with liberty crushed or dead may have awakened Mr. Train to a forceful presentation of the cause of the Allies. And this he has done as a sacred trust, as his effort to "carry on."

When the dollar-a-year man began to be a very definite war contribution, Mr. Train took stock of what patriotic service he himself could give. He had a large public and a burning message to deliver. To unite his public and his message he mapped out a program covering the five forms of literary work in which he is at home. "I didn't try verse," said Mr. Train with a frank smile. He was determined to get his message across in all the ways at his command as his first patriotic service—what he calls his "temporary service." What he will do as his permanent service Mr. Train says is still on the knees of the gods.

As war psychology is as real as anything else—the laws of projectiles and explosives, for instance—Mr. Train opened his Pentateuch —to steal a learned word for this quintuplet—by a novel, "The Earthquake."

IN addition he has already contributed a small tabloid essay to the National Security League's campaign, and more than 100,000 copies of it have been distributed in England. Two short stories, "All the Comrades are There" and "The Flag of His Country," together with a play, "The Hun," are also achieved. A longer essay will fill to good measure the quintuplet, Mr. Train's war service for six months.

But "The Earthquake" is not just a call to "carry on."

"What has the war done for you?" is the question Mr. Train asks. He sees a people lifting themselves out of selfishness and greed, a new manliness and womanliness, a nascent chivalry which the crudest put on with their khaki.

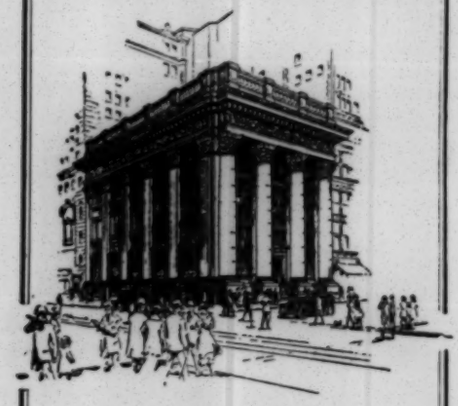
This new spirit of understanding is strengthening suffrage sympathy also, Mr. Train believes, not only in men but in women themselves. John Stanton's wife, Helen, had been of the "perfect lady" type before the war, and her circle was composed of "perfect ladies." Helen's world had consisted exclusively of rich women, upper servants, and high-class shopkeepers, John explained. "She had had no social relations with the kind of women who went to market in the morning. She had never seen the butcher, the groceryman, or her own kitchen-maid—except the day she engaged her. She had shrunk from any contact with people like street-car conductors, ticket-sellers, or taxi-cab drivers. She had been so protected all her life that it had caused her acute suffering to talk to anybody whose point of view wasn't perfectly familiar to her beforehand. She had viewed women who 'went in' for suffrage, temperance, or other movements as freakish or notoriety-seekers. She had held woman's place to be not so much in the home as in the drawing-room. Sometimes I have wondered if this war has not saved her from the guillotine. Anyhow, it has saved her from herself.

"HELEN had no sooner put her house in order than she became passionately interested in everything that other women were doing. A year ago she would have retired from the world in shame rather than have a 'Votes for Women' poster exhibited in our front window. It is there now, however, along with the sign manual of the Food Administration and a 'Service' placard showing the American woman as a modern Joan of Arc against a background of the Stars and Stripes. I'm proud of all those cards and posters. I'm proud of what Helen is doing and of the spirit that makes her want to make public declaration of her principles. But it is so sudden! Yet everything is sudden these days. I suppose the earthquake has simply shaken the frosting off the façade, leaving exposed the solid stone and cement of American womanhood.

"There's a new community spirit abroad.

"And the significant thing is that they are keeping it up. It was inspiring to see them go to it, but it is astounding to see them still at it. They have got their teeth in it and don't intend

(*Continued on page 456*)



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

Openings for Women

BACTERIOLOGY seems to be a field in which woman is destined for special distinction. A young girl of 21, Miss Margaret McCluer, has assumed the post of bacteriologist of Richmond, Virginia, releasing the former city bacteriologist for direct war service.

There is need for about 100 women bacteriologists to take the place of men in the cantonment laboratories, the Surgeon General's Office of the United States Army announces. The service of the men is demanded for the hospital units which are going abroad and their places at the home cantonments are to be filled by women. Applications are arriving from all the camps, some asking for as many as nine women.

A practical knowledge of clinical pathology and diagnostic bacteriology is required for the work. The present salary is $720 with maintenance and $1,200 without, with transportation furnished by the Government. Applications may be made at the Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

Study Morse Telegraphy

RADIO inspectors of the Department of Commerce, stationed throughout the country, have been instructed to advise women who are ambitious to become radio telegraphers to study Morse telegraphy instead. Because of a great shortage of competent telegraphers at the present time the Western Union Telegraph Co. is so anxious to get operators that it undertakes their instruction and pays them while learning.

There is, however, practically no demand for the services of women as radio operators either in the Navy, on account of housing conditions on shipboard, or in commercial life. Although the Department of Commerce has licensed fifty women as radio operators, only one of these, as far as the knowledge of the Department goes, is actually employed on shipboard.

She is Miss Elizabeth Lansdale DuVal, of 2209 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md. Miss DuVal passed the examination required by the Department of Commerce and obtained a first grade commercial license September 27, 1918. She is employed on the "Howard" of the Merchants' and Miners' Line, having been assigned as junior operator December 4 last. During her first trip Miss DuVal was in sole charge of the wireless station from one until six o'clock every afternoon and on watch each night from half-past one until eight. She is the daughter of Edmund Brice DuVal and the great-granddaughter of Judge Gabriel DuVal, one of the first justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Rank of the Woman Doctor

THE first woman to receive the relative rank of an officer in the U. S. Army during the present war is Dr. Kate B. Karpeles, a graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical Department, who will have the equivalent rank of first lieutenant.

Dr. Karpeles has been assigned as acting assistant surgeon to the Emergency Dispensary of the Medical Department, Washington, D. C. In addition to her regular duties as one of the staff assistants of the dispensary, Dr. Karpeles will be in charge of the physical examination of women employes of the War Department, in Washington. Dr. Karpeles is peculiarly fitted for the position assigned her because of high personal qualifications as well as her professional standing.

The Emergency Dispensary, for cases arising among civilian employes of the War Department, will be located in the same building as the General War Dispensary planned for officers and their families and enlisted men. Both dispensaries will work under the same direction and under the immediate supervision of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army. the building will contain an eye dispensary, dental clinic, surgical and x-ray equipment, and rooms for the observation of suspected cases of contagious disease.

One of the features of the Emergency Dispensary will be a rest room for women employes of the War Department.

STRAWBERRIES

Everbearing strawberries. A full crop of large delicious berries in September and October. We sell the plants and furnish full cultural directions with each order. Send your order NOW before you forget it.

Burroughs Nursery, Deep River, Conn.

Have You Read "The Earthquake?"

(*Continued from page* 455)

to let go until the struggle is over and won."

What war service did for Helen Stanton was to make her see human needs. Getting up at 4 A. M. to go to the Pennsylvania station and hand out hot coffee to a negro regiment may not seem a great service in comparison with what the women of Belgium and Serbia are rendering, but it means regeneration to such women.

Mr. Train himself sees woman suffrage and the war as interacting forces. For every one man working for the war, he believes there are five women. So the women are in it, and being in it, they have taken a new hold on public questions. "Why isn't anything that deepens and intensifies women's lives good?" he asks. The suffrage struggle has deepened their lives and war work is intensifying them. As to a belief in the principles of suffrage, Mr. Train answers that one might as well ask him if he believes in the sun's shining.

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

CLEANERS *and* DYERS

First Class Work. Reasonable Prices. Prompt Delivery.

Paul Institute *A Boarding and Day School for Girls*
2107 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

High School and College Preparatory Courses. Two Years of College Work. Special Courses: The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing, Business and Secretarial Training, Kindergarten, Normal Training, Domestic Science, Parliamentary Law.

Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President, Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Monday, May 6th
is
Thrift Stamp Day
In the U. S. A.

THE NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE has called on the ENTIRE COUNTRY to make MONDAY, MAY 6TH, the biggest business day in history for THRIFT STAMPS. Therefore, co-operating with this NATIONAL MOVEMENT we will give THRIFT STAMPS on Monday only, with specially priced items in every department, and these items will be marked at prices that will assure large quantities being sold, and hence more THRIFT STAMPS circulated.

No C. O. D.'s—No Mail or Telephone Orders—No Returns

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ***34th Street***

Correspondence

Work

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

REPLYING to Archibald Craig in the March 16 number of *The Citizen*: He says, "It is an age-long custom for men to think that they are privileged to be idle except when they are earning money, and it is the principal evidence of the subjection of women that they are expected to occupy their leisure with a useful occupation."

Work, in itself, is a blessing and a pleasure. It is over-work, the over-burden, that is galling. It is no evidence of "the subjection of women" that they occupy their leisure time in work; they do it because they enjoy it. Also, they do it from habit (not always good). Little girls are taught from childhood to do work suitable to their age and sex. Little boys might be taught the same things with great advantage. When little boys and girls grow to be old men and women the result of this discrimination is more in evidence. The old women have their knitting, their carpet-rag sewing, or patchwork, to keep their fingers busy, while their lips are laughing and their tongues rattling along over old memories or news. The old men, who have nothing to busy their hands over, fade in intellect; their pipes and, sometimes, drink are their only solace. I am thinking of an infirmary I used to visit when I was on the Board of County Visitors of my county. The matron said she could not keep the rooms of the old men clean; they loafed around dejectedly, idly, spitting on the floor or the rug. They did nothing because there was nothing within their knowledge they could do. The rooms of the old women were clean and attractive. Flowers and simple pictures; the tidy bed and clean bit of carpet beside it and the basket with its ever-ready work for the fingers.

The chief reason men have not learned some pleasing occupation for leisure time is that they were not taught in early childhood; when they grew old enough to labor, they had to go to work and were probably too tired in the evening to wish for anything but rest. Wood-carving, basket-weaving, sewing, knitting, are among the manual arts a boy should be taught as soon as he is able to manage the implements, and these he should be taught in school. The mother of a young family generally has enough other things to look after and she is not to be blamed for a boy's ignorance of a handicraft. Perhaps she, too, has been neglected in her childhood and knows little she could teach her boy. When women come into their kingdom of social betterment, with the ballot in their hands to help them over the obstacle of man's opposition or indifference to such subjects, let us hope that this will be one of the first improvements they will tackle—the instruction of children, regardless of sex, in the useful occupation of their hands.

Katharine Dodds Shaw.

London, Ohio.

American Chivalry

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

I, too, read the *Woman Citizen*, and my heart warms to her because she has the intelligence and the sanity to still believe in the "chivalry" of our men.

The sentiments, expressed and endorsed by the writer of the letter on American chivalry are acknowledged to be of European manufacture; and we have learned, to our cost, that vicious propaganda takes best root in minds that readily lend themselves as mediums of circulation. Americans of this type are not only heartily despised by their fellow citizens, but are held in contempt by the stronger and more evil minds that control them.

As far as our American women are concerned, they are well able to take care of themselves, and neither their persons nor their morals need to be kept under lock and key in order to preserve their integrity. Since Isabel A. MacPherson has seen fit to attack both the manhood and the womanhood of this country she shall not go unchallenged! And we would recommend, for her own well-being, that she let a little of the breeze of American wholesomeness blow through her mind.

Rowena W. Spillane.

New York City.

Cuba's Linen Chest

FORTUNATELY for ladies who kept house in mediaeval palaces, there were not so many kinds of table cloths and doilies, big and little, towels for guests and for house staff, then as now. In those days baths made no problems of sheets and mats and towels and wash cloths. Stocking a real palace with all that modern needs demand would have driven those castle chatelaines to distraction.

What an up-to-the-minute nineteenth century palace needs may be seen in New York City now that the Cuban government has set up housekeeping in its own Palacio Presidencial in Havana. It is significant of the trend of commerce since the war that it was to New York City and not to Paris or London that Cuba had to turn for its trousseau.

The complete furnishings of the seventy-five rooms of the new civic palace are in the hands of the Tiffany Studios and the "linen chest," consisting of more than 5,000 pieces, is now on exhibition in the windows of James McCutcheon and Company on Fifth Avenue. To give some idea of how large was the task of providing the linen for this home of the government, it is only necessary to think of the state dining room and then realize that other needs are in proportion. The main dining table, which is five and a half feet wide and fifty feet long, requires on state occasions, three six-yard cloths to cover it. On less pretentious days only the middle section of twenty-one feet is used. But for this eight-yard tablecloths are needed.

ALMOST all the pieces of linen are embroidered with the Cuban coat of arms, a shield surrounded by oak, acorn and laurel leaves. Above is a cap of Liberty bearing the Cuban star. The rising sun and the key that opens up the commercial opportunities of the isle are insignia displayed on the shield itself, the whole making a neat little problem in hand embroidery. The chest contains hemstitched napkins, lace napkins, doilies of every size—a total of seventy-five pieces in each set. There are linen sheets and every variety of towels. The master's and officials' bathrooms demand more than one hundred dozen guest and hand-towels, bath towels, bath-sheets and bath mats. Even the apartments for police and guards are stocked with linens and every linen piece for kitchens and pantries is marked for identification, "Palacio Presidencial."

He Saved $2 a Week—Now Worth $450,000

Amazing Story of a Man Who Learned the Secret of Saving, Which is Now Made Easy for Any One Through a New Simple Method

By PETER RHODES

I have read many a good story of achievement and money making in the American Magazine, but I doubt if I recall one more striking and more practically suggestive than this true incident recited in the April number by the president of one of the largest Savings Banks in New York City.

Here is the story just as the bank president told it.

"A middle-aged man came into my office a few days ago.

"'I owe everything I have in the world today to your Savings Bank,' were his first words.

"'How's that?' was my reply.

"'About fifteen years ago,' he said, 'I began to deposit $2 a week in your bank. I was making only $12 at the time, but week after week I kept it up until I had saved about $800. Then came my great opportunity. A man in the shop where I was working showed me something he had invented. The more I studied it the more enthusiastic I got about its possibilities. We drew up an agreement, he to furnish the invention, and I the capital. We started in a small way, of course, but today——'

"He paused and drew a slip of paper from his pocket.

"'This is what I personally am worth today,' he said simply.

"The sum on the slip of paper was $450,000!

"Yet, except in the size of the final figure, that particular instance is not unusual. Every day one hears of men who have saved their earnings, have found a chance to invest them in business and, because they were able to seize that opportunity, have made good."

How much have YOU saved in the past 12 months?

How much have YOU put in the savings bank? Or in War Savings Stamps? Or in Liberty Bonds? Or into that fund for your new home? Or into the family luxury fund?

To face such questions as these—and face them squarely—and answer them honestly—is a wholesome experience for any man or woman. It is positively essential in such times as these!

I don't mean this in a preaching sense but just on the basis of your own personal comfort and welfare, and your qualifications as a good citizen and patriot.

If you tell me "I can't seem to save a dollar more, no matter how much I make, or how hard I try," I tell you it is simply because you have not learned the simple secret of handling your money. You have not discovered how EASY it is to apply a system that will cut down your expenses and put money in the bank—and free your mind from the worry that slows you up in business and everything else you do.

YOU *CAN* SAVE.

And still have MORE money for the things you want than you ever dreamed was possible.

I will now show you how.

Whether your income is $1,000, $2,000 or $5,000 a year, the new method which I shall describe here will amaze you when you see how many ways it discloses for saving the money you have frittered away without thinking or knowing where it went.

THE FIRST SECRET OF SAVING

Is to know what becomes of your money.

The second is to know how much you can AFFORD to spend.

THE FERRIN MONEY SAVING ACCOUNT BOOK has been designed to meet these two cardinal requirements.

This is how it works:

1. Estimate your expenses in advance. The Ferrin System will make it as easy as A B C.

2. Put your items down in a budget. The Ferrin Account Book has a budget device that experts have pronounced the greatest invention in the history of family and personal accounting.

3. Figure out how much you will probably need for food, light, heat, clothes, entertainment and so on. Leave no expense unlisted—no matter how small, for it is the small leaks that drain the cash account and bring that unpleasant shock at the end of the month, when you find your balance on the wrong side of the book, and must disappoint the wife and children who have been looking forward to certain comforts and pleasures. Set aside a liberal amount for miscellany and emergency.

4. When all expenses have been taken care of, set aside the balance to SAVE. Do not try to save too much. The way to be sure of saving money is to allow yourself enough to meet your expenses without drawing on your savings account.

5. By setting aside a specified amount for each of your needs you will never worry about bills—for no bill will ever *surprise* you. Your Ferrin Account Book and Budget will prevent that. When the rent comes due you will HAVE IT. When you need new clothes you will HAVE THE CASH FOR THEM.

When you go to the theatre you will go with a free mind and a clear conscience. You will enjoy yourself ten times as much because you will KNOW you are spending money that you can afford to spend and that has been specifically set aside for that purpose.

The Ferrin Account System

grew from the realization that a simple automatic system of accounting was absolutely essential to success in personal money matters.

This amazingly simple method has been introduced by the Independent Corporation, because the publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly) recognize the nation-wide need of such a device—*at this time especially*—and because the founding of such a system of money saving fits closely with the program of efficiency which is being developed by its Efficiency Service and its Division of Business Education.

The Ferrin Money Saving System is encompassed in a handsome dark blue seal grain fabrikoid, semi-flexible, account book, stamped in gold. It contains 112 pages, size 8¾ x 10¼ inches. This wonderful aid to money saving, this watch dog of your income and expenditures, will tell you to a penny where the money goes. It will keep actual track of your spending and enable you to plug up the leaks which keep most people poor. It will keep you out of debt. It will keep money in the bank.

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is the first and only device of its kind. It is the only account book based on the BUDGET idea. It is the only one that provides for the income as well as the classified items of expense.

You simply lay out your budget according to the sample budgets given for incomes of one to five thousand dollars a year. This can be modified easily to suit your special conditions, or we will gladly arrange a budget for you, whatever your income.

BUDGETING your income on that simple Ferrin System is the most important factor in money saving and this is the only book that shows you exactly how to do it. It is more than a book—it is a system and contains compact information on *keeping expense accounts; making an inventory of household goods; making safe investments and other financial matters of vital interest to every family.*

Two Minutes a Day

The Ferrin System takes only about two minutes a day. No knowledge of bookkeeping is required. Any child who can read can keep the accounts. Instead of being a hardship, saving becomes fun. Keeping records the Ferrin way is more enjoyable than a game. And the pleasure lasts forever.

Examine It Free

So confident are we of the great value of this Ferrin Money Saving Account Book, that we will gladly send it to you on approval, without a penny in advance. Keep it a week. See how simple it is. See how much you have missed by not having it before. See how much it must mean to you from the very day you get it. Then, if you feel that you can afford *not* to have it, return it and you will owe nothing.

But if you feel that it means the beginning of a new era of financial independence for you, send only $2, the small sum asked. The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is an *investment* and will return its cost *many times over* every year. The system is good for *four years*, which makes it cost about 4 cents a month! And you need send *no* money until you see it and examine it and are satisfied that it will *pay you big returns!* Remember the man whose $2 weekly savings grew to nearly half a million dollars.

Mail the coupon or letter *now*, while the matter is on your mind.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York

Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)

Please send me the Ferrin Money Saving Account Book on Free Examination. I will send you $2 within 5 days after receipt, or return the book.

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Address.....

.....W.C. 54

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

Fancy Linens from Italy *at* McCutcheon's

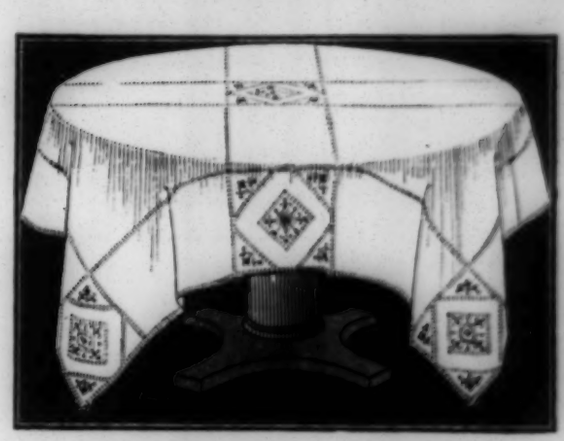
We are pleased to announce the recent arrival of several large shipments of Italian Art Embroidered Linens.

A notable feature of the goods is that they come largely from Art Needlework Schools which in normal times catered to an exclusive clientele, thus insuring originality of design and distinctiveness in workmanship. The following list will indicate some of the more popular sizes and prices:

Tea Cloths, 36x36 inches, 45x45 inches, and 54x54 inches. $8.50 to 47.50 each.

Tea Napkins, $17.50 to 42.50 dozen.

Luncheon Sets, square and oblong; 13 and 25 pieces. $25.00 to 57.50 set. Several styles in the above sizes Embroidered in Tan and Blue at same price.



Tea Cloth of sheer Ecru Linen Embroidered in White, Blue, or Brown. 45x45 inches, $25.00. Napkins to match, 14x14 inches, $30.00 per dozen.

Sideboard Scarfs, Table Runners, Chiffonier, Dressing-table, Bureau Scarfs. $8.50 to 35.00 each.

Library Table Covers. Ecru Embroidery. $20.00 to 25.00 each.

Refectory Table Covers, 54x90 inches, and 54x108 inches. $35.00, 40.00, 47.50, 57.50 to 90.00 each.

Orders by mail given special attention

James McCutcheon & Co., Fifth Ave. and 34th St., New York

Reg. Trade Mark

When the Senate drops the other shoe—

Of course you know that famous story of the nervous man in the hotel: how he heard the thump of a discarded shoe in the bedroom above him and how he waited minute by minute, until, rigid with suspense, unable to sleep, think or act without having heard that reassuring second thump, he called out, "In heaven's name, man, why don't you drop the other shoe?"

More than three months ago the House of Representatives dropped the first shoe for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. *Don't be like the man in the story* and wait, paralyzed, for the Senate to follow suit. Remember that on whichever side of the question the boot falls, the Woman Citizen is going to be your ablest ally. *Begin at once to increase the circulation in your state.*

Campaign now
for
THE WOMAN CITIZEN - The Suffragist's Silent Partner